The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,382—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 68
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
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Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

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Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	2 0
Second do.		1 8
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 2 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 1½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 1 „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant, Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic occurrences : each—two rupees.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED FORTNIGHTLY from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
JAVA.....	1462	300	J. Fisher..	19th Dec. 1878.
MALDA.....	1945	300	T. H. Franks..	2nd Jan. 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,632 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander G. W. Wick, on SATURDAY, the 14th December, 1878, at 5 p.m., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle on the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.. Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, on THURSDAY, the 12th December, 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDERABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.. Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

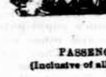
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. SOCOTRA, 1,947 Tons, 300 H. P., Commander W. A. Starratt, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 12th December 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. VIGOR, 578 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. D. Dougherty, on MONDAY, the 16th December 1878, at 10 a.m, calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch and so both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, *of each month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY,

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 70	Including Wine.
Suez	360	220	110	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Jaffa	420	260	120	
Beyrout	425	270	125	
Cyprus	450	290	130	
Messina	540	340	140	
Naples	560	340	140	
Leghorn	560	340	140	
Genoa	560	340	140	
Marseilles	560	340	140	Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge : Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

SUMATRA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st January 1879.
ASSIRIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st February 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st March 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 30th March 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for JAFFA, BEYROUT, and CYPRUS.

A Steamer of the Company leaves Portsaid regularly every Thursday which carries the Passengers from Bombay to the above-named three Ports.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at Gaze. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GIONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Nov., 1878.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE COMPANY'S S. S. CASTORE, Capt. A. Lucich, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on the 25th December 1878.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 150
To Trieste	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131
To Port Said	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122
To Suez	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66
To Aden			

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-3	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For information about the Weekly Mail service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particular apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 28th Oct., 1878.

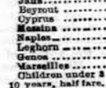
ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

AND

123, FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.,
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and sailing vessels for all ports at reduced rates. Baggage, Kit, etc. warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.

Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
(c) KAISAR-I-HIND	4290	700	R. Methven	16th Dec.
— TEVANCORE	1903	350	W. Barratt.....	23rd do.
(c) LOMBARDY	3723	450	W. B. Hall	30th do.
— SUMATRA.....	2488	450	W. A. Seaton ..	6th Jan.'79
(c) HYDASPES.....	2984	450	D. Rennoldson.	13th do.
— KASHGAR.....	2621	460	E. J. Baker.....	20th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (c) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

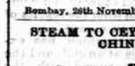
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
MALWA	2033	450	P. S. Powlis.	24th Dec.
GWALIOR	2737	450	J. C. Babot	7th Jan. 1879

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM.....	3040	500	G. N. Hector.....	3rd Jan. 1879.
ASSAM	3 33	500	N. Stewart	31st do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 26th November 1878.

EXPOSITION OF THE BODY OF St. FRANCIS XAVIER.

THE First-Class Steamer ALABAMA has been chartered to RUN to GOA and back, without touching the intermediate ports, every four days during the months of November and December and first fortnight of January.

DATES OF DEPARTURE.

On Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 a.m.

Departures in December will be notified hereafter.

Steam Launches and Boats will be provided for embarking and disembarking passengers at Panjim. The same will be available for conveying passengers to Old Goa, at a fee of 8 annas each.

Deck Passage..... Rs. 4.

Return Tickets will be available until the 30th January 1879.

First Class Fares include Board but no Wines or Spirits, which can be provided on board and charged for separately. Second Class and Third Class Fares are exclusive of meals, but supplies can be obtained on board on payment.

Apply to D. M. De SILVA & Co., at Dr. P. F. Gomes' Dispensary, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Share Bazar, Fort, or to their Agents, Messrs. FURTADO and BROTHER, No. 10, Kalbadevie Road, Bombay, or Apollo Bunder on day of sailing.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. ANGLIA,
2,253 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

TO be DISPATCHED POSITIVELY 24th December.

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

ANCHOR LINE.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO BE DISPATCHED about 28th December,

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.

Bombay, 3rd December 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelain Services, at Chinchpoogly Hill, next door to the bungalow occupied by Professor Kirkham.

On SATURDAY next, the 14th Instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at his residence at Chinchpoogly Hill, the valuable and handsome household furniture, the property of W. L. Rupen, Esq., the same comprises plain thin stem glassware, a very handsome white and gold chocolate and dinner service by Soane and Smith, dessert and breakfast services, best plated tea and coffee service, table spoons and forks, ivory handled desert and fish knives and forks, salt cellars, cruet and pickle frames breakfast cruet, sugar and frame, ice pitcher, hot-water curry and vegetable dishes, punch bowls, waiters, claret jug, butter coolers, liquor bottles, table, piano, and chamber candlesticks, and handsomely carved and French polished furniture, comprising, a set of dining table in 4 pieces, drawingroom, pier, side, card writing, washing, and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, diningroom, easy low; following and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, teapoys tete a-tete, corner toilets stand, chiffonier bookstands, lady's work and writingtables, green painted four posts bedstead and cradle clothes, presses, almyra, gownstand and press, campcot, cheval and dressing glasses, table kerosine and hall lamps, pictures, clock, flowervases, table ornaments, bath and dispense room furniture, books, &c., Catalogues are ready and the above is on view.

USUAL AUCTION.

On MONDAY next the 16th Instant at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 Bales Grey Shirtings.
10 Bales Grey Dhoties.
47 Cases White Mules.

A first class sympathetic square pianoforte by Soundy and Co. On account and at the risk of Jewnee Hurjeewun.

Ex s.s. Nellie Martin.

H. N. B.—1786. 1 Case white ground madder prints.
Ex s.s. Peshawur.
1171-78. 7 Cases white ground red madder prints.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT CAZEE SYED STREET OR MOODY BAZAAR.

On WEDNESDAY, the 18th inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor Thacker Govindjee Lalljee, all that piece or parcel of ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate without the Fort, in Cazee Syed Street or Moody Bazaar, in the sub-district of Mandvee, admeasuring in breadth 31 feet and 6 inches or thereabouts and in depth 88 feet or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 692 and by the Collector of assessment under No. 47, fronting Cazee Syed Street, on the east side thereof, as bounded as follows—that is to say, on the north by the house of Ganjee Lilladhur, on the east by Cazee Syed Street aforesaid, on the south by the house of Kookseve Meeya Shaik Adum bin Mahomed E-mail, and on the west by the sweeper's house and the house of Manoorbhai, widow, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Thacker Lalljee Dwarkadas, and are now in the occupation of the said Thacker Govindjee Lalljee and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

FOR SALE TO CLOSE ACCOUNT.

A few barrels bolfast hams and bacon in canvas. Price 8 annas per lb.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th December 1878.

WAR IN AFGHANISTAN.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

UNDERSIGNED begs to notify that Tents of the pattern and weight recently ordered by Government can be supplied from his Manufactory, of approved make and superior materials at the following rates :—

FOR COMMANDING OFFICERS AND HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS.

Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 3 feet 2 cloths, lining blue, dimension 9' by 8' by 7½', with bath room, and siwan on either side. Weight 150 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 105, deliverable in Bombay.

FOR ALL OTHER OFFICERS.

Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 2½ feet, lining blue, dimensions 8' by 7' by 6½', with bath room and siwan on either side, not touching to the ground. Weight 80 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 80, deliverable in Bombay.

Double top, Fly 2 cloths, shell 2 cloths, wall 2½ feet, lining blue, dimensions 8' by 6' by 6½', with bath room and siwan on either side touching to the ground. Weight 80 lbs., including Iron Pegs and Iron Malet. Price Rs. 80, deliverable in Bombay.

A Special Committee assembled at Calcutta to report on Tents of the three Presidencies this year, highly approved of those manufactured by undersigned.

Undersigned is prepared to supply first rate Tents of any description and at moderate rates within 36 hours from receipt of order.

ADUMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor.

No. 4, Old Imam bara, near Baboola Tank, Parell Road, Bombay

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Joewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

HEPTOOLA SHAIK ADAM & Co.,
Sole Agents.
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIPCHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

TO BE SOLD by PRIVATE SALE, the large and commodious BLOCK of WAREHOUSES known as HENSHAW'S GODOWNS, situated in Marine Street, Fort, and exactly opposite to the Custom House, at present and for the past 60 years as used as Opium Godowns.

The Warehouses contain 35 large and spacious godowns yielding a handsome yearly revenue, particulars regarding which, and the terms of sale, may be obtained from SIR CHARLES FORBES and Co., Bombay.

Bombay, 27th November 1878.

For Sale at this Office.

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 13th DECEMBER, 1878.

SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,

When will be enacted for the second and last time the charming Opera in 2 Acts by Rossini entitled,

IL BARBIERRE DI SIVIGLIA.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

BERTHA	Signora Gienolini.	
ROSINA	„	Coy.
IL CONTE ALMAVIVA	„	Signor Macchiavelli.
FIGASO	„	Bergamaschi.
FIORELLO	„	N. N.
DON BARTOLO	„	Cortesi.
BASILIO	„	Salvarani.

SUBSCRIPTION LIST AND PLAN AT SOUNDY & CO.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5	Gallery	Rs. 2
Stalls	„ 3	Pit	„ 1

Doors open at 8-30 p. m. Performance to commence at 9 p.m.

SATURDAY EVENING, 14TH DECEMBER, THE GREAT OPERA FAUST.

LAST WEEK. LAST WEEK.

BLONDIN'S PERFORMANCE.

Arrangements can be made for Schools at reduced rates,

TO-NIGHT.

GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class	Rs. 2
Second „	„ 1
Third „	As. 8
Promenade	„ 4

THE WONDERS OF THE AGE.

EDISON'S SPEAKING MACHINE, THE PHONOGRAPH, OR SOUND RECORDER.

PROFESSOR HUGHES' ARTICULATING AND OTHER MICROPHONES.

PROFESSOR BELL'S TELEPHONE.

Will be exhibited and explained daily at 3 and 8 o'clock at

SOUNDY & COMPANY'S MUSIC SALOONS.

PHONOGRAPHS, MICROPHONES AND TELEPHONES SUPPLIED.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER up to 2 p.m. on FRIDAY, the 20th instant, for the execution of the following Contract :—

Repairing the Asphalte Pavement of the Footpaths in cheedy Bazar Road, both sides, from Pydhownee to Jail Roads.

Specification of the work can be seen, and other information regarding the contract obtained, at the office of the undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
R. MacEWEN,
Assistant Executive Engineer in charge
Bombay, Executive Engineer's Office, 11th December 1878.

FOR SALE,

AN English-built self-driving CARRIAGE, with a pair of Dark Brown ARAB GALLOWAYS and a set of Brass-mounted HARNESS. Price Rs. 1,100. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

Also, every information regarding buying and selling Carriages, Horses, &c., &c., can be obtained. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

CHRISTMAS, 1878.

BOLTON & COMPANY have this day unpacked over 3,000 most useful and ornamental articles suitable for Xmas and New Year presentation, and beg to remind their Constituents and other intending purchasers not to loose this opportunity for making a fair selection of from the most elegant novelties in time.

PRICE OF EACH ARTICLE FROM Rs. 1 TO Rs. 500.

The Preserved Provisions are of the first class manufactures and quality only, for which we have been so long and so favourably known.

Early inspection is kindly invited.

Prices moderate.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

	Rs.	as.
Life of Yakoob Beg, Amir of Kashgar	11	4
Proctor's Pleasant Ways in Science	3	12
Dickens's Oliver Twist, New Edn., illustrated	2	4
Wilson's Leisure Time Studies	6	12
New Greece, by Lewis Sergeant	13	4
Sullivan's New Ireland	5	8
Bristowe's Theory of Medicine, New Edn. 1878	13	4
Holmes' Principles and Practice of Surgery, New Edn. 1878	13	12
Gant's Science and Practice of Surgery, 2 Vols., New Edn. 1878	20	0
Stimson's Manual of Operative Surgery	6	12
Ellis's Demonstrations of Anatomy, New Edn. 1878	8	0
Milne's Principles and Practice of Midwifry, with some of the Diseases of Women	8	0
Fleyfair's Science and Practice of Medicine, 2 Vols, Edn 1878	17	8
Martineau's History of England	2	4
Lessing's Dramatic Works, Comedies and Tragedies, each	2	4
Gorer's Art of Scientific Discovery	9	8
Macnamara's Diseases of Bone	3	4
Hawkin's Arrows in the Air	3	12
Stanford's Map of Afghanistan	1	0
„ Map of Constantinople to Calcutta	6	12
Campion's on Foot in Spain	10	0
Bayley's Chemists' Pocket Book	3	4
Peter Parley's Annual 1879	3	4
Aunt Judy's Christmas volume 1878	3	8
Mayhew's Illustrated Horse Doctor, New Edn. 1878	11	4
Schwendler's Instructions for Testing Telegraph Lines	7	8
Macquoid's Pictures and Legends from Normandy and Brittany	6	12
Through Rough Waters, by Author of "Rose Garden"	2	8
Through a Needle's Eye, by Hesba Stretton, 2 vols	5	4
Architect Volume Jan. to June 1878	8	12
Wilkie Collins's Haunted Hotel, 2 vols	13	4
Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, New Edn. 1878	11	4
Stonehenge's Rural Sports, New Edn. 1878	13	4
Nicholl's Railway Builder	4	12
Lang's Cyprus	3	8
Money on Tea Cultivation	4	12
Burnaby's Ride Through Asia Minor, Cheap Edn.	6	12
French Pictures Drawn with Pen and Pencil	5	0
Talks about Plants, by Mrs. Lankester	3	4
True words for Brave Men, by C. Kingsley	1	8
Sketches of Our Vill s, beautifully illustrated	13	4
Huxley's Physiography	4	12
Catafogo's Arabic Dictionary	26	0
Bastian's Diseases of Women	17	8
Hutchinson's Military Sketching	3	12
Trollope's Is he Popenjoy	3	12
Hemlo's Guide to Art Photography	3	4
Roy's Wife, by Whyte-Melville	3	12
Narquis of Lossc, by G. Macdonald	1	8
Forbes' La Mala Nova E	7	0
John-a-Dreams, Gossip Edn	2	4
Johnson's Lives of the Poets, 3 vols., by Arnold	2	12
Livelon's Hindoo Doctor and Diagnosis of Skin Diseases	3	0
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Ditto Illustrated Natural History, 2 vols	11	8
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Dore's Illustrated Bible, 2 vols., *4to morocco*	85	0	The Graphic Portfolio, a selection from the best engravings that have appeared in the Graphic 4to, *half morocco*	15	12
The Dore Gift Book, of Illustrations to Tennyson's Idylls of the King, *4to cloth gilt*	26	4	Caledonia ; described by Scott, Burns, and Ramsay, *illustrated by* J. Macwhirter, *quarto, cloth gilt*	13	4
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—Dante's Inferno, ½ *morocco*	40	0	—Red Line edition, 4to, *moroceo antique, with illustration*	15	0
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 11TH DEC. 1878.

Business here is still stagnant owing in great measure to the unsettled feeling reported in the home Markets, which are now said to be depressed by the stringency of money. Consols show a further decline of ¼, being quoted at 94¾. French Rentes are unchanged at 112¾.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered, while the only movement in the London General Produce Markets is a decline of £2 per ton in Cochin Cocoanut Oil, Ceylon being unchanged, as also are Coffee and Oilseeds. The stock of Coffee in London is given as 13,000 tons.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market is reported dull, but the only alteration in quotations since last Market day is a fall of ¾ per piece in 3 lbs. Madapollams which are now quoted at 2s. 5¾d. Cotton in Liverpool yesterday closed dull at a further decline of 1-16th per lb. both in American and Bombay descriptions; the day's sales were estimated to 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 bales were Surats. The receipts at the American Ports were somewhat lighter, and we shall probably receive more favourable accounts of to-day's Market in consequence.

The New York Telegrams quote ready Mid-Uplands still at 9 cents. but Futures are 1-16 cent. per lb. lower for March shipment, viz. 9¼ cents. per lb. The Receipts at the Ports to date are as follows:—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts.....	29,000	36,000	28,000
Four days Receipts.....	113,000	107,000	96,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	2,958,000	1,789,000	2,127,000

Bar Silver in London has further declined ½d. per oz. being quoted by Reuter at 50d. per oz. and 60 days' sight exchange on India at 1s. 7¾d. per rupee. Both rates, however, may be taken as quite nominal, everything depending on the allotment of Council Drafts in London to-day. So far as we can see, no allotment is likely to be made, but if a sale is effected at lower rates, the Market already contains so many elements of weakness that a material fall may be established.

Sterling Exchange to-day has been extremely quiet. Almost nothing has been done, everyone being disposed to await to-day's telegrams respecting Councils; but the Banks have evinced much more willingness to buy than sell at a decline of 1-16d. per rupee on our yesterday's quotations. At the usual weekly meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no alteration was made in the Bank's rates of interest and discount. We quote for ready Bills as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	...1s. 7 1-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight	...1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7¾d.	,,
Documents, 3 ,, ,,	...1s. 7 11-16d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ,,	...2 09.	,,

and for forward delivery we quote for 3 months' sight Credits as follows:—

January	1 7¾	or Fcs. 2·09½	per Re.
February	1 7 13-16d.	,, 2·10	,,
March	1 7 15-16d.	,, 2·11	,,

On Calcutta we quote the same as yesterday, viz., 100 3-16 for demand and 99 7-16 for 60 days' sight Bills.

For Government Paper there has again been no demand to-day and rates are rather weaker for Fours and Fours and-a-half at Rs. 94 to Rs. 94½, for the new Four and-a-half per cent. Loan we quote Rs. 99¾ to Rs. 99¼.

The Share Market keeps very quiet with little movement either way. In Land Companies the only alteration is an advance of Rs. 5 in Colabas. In Spinning and Weaving Companies Coorlas have declined Rs. 25, Flemings Rs. 15, and Nurseys Rs. 10 per share. Orientals have advanced to Rs. 700 per share. In Press Companies no alterations are reported, and the only change in Miscellaneous shares is a drop of Rs. 15 in Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.

Cotton has been very quiet to-day, but dealers decline to sell for forward delivery excepting at rates considerably above buyers' ideas, and notwithstanding the decline in the Liverpool market there are still buyers of Oomras for February delivery at Rs. 177 per candy for Good, Rs. 173 per candy for Fully Good Fair, and Rs. 168 for Good Fair.

Linseed.—The market is virtually unchanged, as there are no buyers, but dealers are willing to accept a reduction of 1 to 2 annas for ready lots. For New, on the other hand, they are asking Rs. 6 2 per cwt.

Rapeseed is dull of sale at previous quotations on the spot. Of new Guzerat sellers have withdrawn from the market, the nominal quotation being Rs. 7-8 per cwt.

Freights keep very dull at 15s. by steamer for Liverpool, and for sailing vessels there is still an entire absence of demand.

Piece Goods in the bazaar remain unaltered, and from first hands there is still very little doing; the decline in exchange naturally tends to depress the market. From Hongkong advices of the 20th Nov state that the fortnight's sales of Bombay yarns only amounted to 360 bales, the market closing quiet and prices in favour of buyers.

Coals remain quiet but steady.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The brig Fathe Mobaruc, 54 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Goa, 4th Dec., with a general cargo.

The brig Amizadh, 107 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from Damaun, 8th Dec., with a general cargo.

The s. s. Pearl, 866 tons, Captain H. Klee, will sail to-day for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo, and 125 deck passengers.

The ship Prince Eugene, 1,328 tons, Captain D. Smith, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, 29th July, with a cargo of 1,824 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

The barque Evie Reed, 714 tons, Captain B. Rairden, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York, 18th July, with a cargo of 22,519 cases kerosine oil. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s.s. Gwalior, 2 732 tons, Captain J. C. Babet, arrived in harbour on the 10th inst. from China, with the China Mails and the following passengers:—From Shanghai—Mr. B. Khodadad, Mr. H. Pestonjee, Mr. Alsrukhis, Mrs. Cama, and Mr. Abdool Currim. From Galle—Mr. F. De Silva and Mr. J. Constance.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	Gwalior (s)	Babot	Shanghai, Nov 15.
	Amizade	Nacoda	Damaun, Dec 8.
	Fathe Mobaruc	Nacoda	Goa, Dec 4.
11	Prince Eugene	Smith	Cardiff, July 29.
	Evie Reed	Rairden	New York, July 18.
	Sunsets	Seaton	Surat, July 29.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
11	Franconia (s)	Morrison	Rangoon.
	Adela	Mathurin	Calcutta.

The steamer Pearl, Klee, to Coast and Cutch, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The brig Fathe Mobaruc, to Mozambique, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

Dec. ARRIVALS.

6 Pachumba (s) ..... Dowker ..... Singapore, Nov 16.
Meinam (s) ..... Lequerre ..... Galle, Nov 29.
Dasdemona ..... Towell ..... Bombay, Oct 25.
Helen Pembroke ... Fishwick ..... London, Aug 17.
Earl of Zetland ..... Burns ..... Liverpool, Aug 18.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 6.—Steamer Dorunda. Ships Persian and Gitana.

PASSENGERS.

For Pachumba—Capt and Mrs Williams and infant, Mrs Gapan 2 infants, Messrs Baron, Morrison, Ring and Jardine, Mrs. Ward-Jones, and Mrs. Read.
Per Meinam—Mr and Mrs Hernandez, Mrs Harwood, Mr Payter Mr Viseo, Mrs Nicolay and infant, Mr Bankenberg, Mr Cless Mr Strange, Mr Senevistue, Mr Campi Gmelles, Mr Bankaere, Mr Vander Cuyken, Mr Bombart, Mr Stewart, Mr Beadon, Mr Russel, Mr Bishop, and Mr Favre.

VESSELS SPOKEN.

By Pachumba—Ship Carisbrooke Castle anchored at the Sandheads for orders, wished to be reported all well.
By Helen Pembroke—29th November, Ship Syria.

MADRAS.

Dec. ARRIVALS.

6 Pemba (s) .... Bombay & S P.

Dec. DEPARTURES.

7 General Chanzy .... Havre.
8 Avondale(s) .... Marseilles.
Manora(s) .... Calcutta.
D. of Devonshire(s) ..... London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—December 11.

From Liverpool.

City of Baltimore s—620 bundles hoop iron, Knoop and Co.
Standard s—200 bundles hoop iron, Curramchund Premchund.

From London.

Japanese s—30 casks beer, Eduljee Bezunjee; 13 cases oilmanstore, A D Jackson and Co.
Lumley Castle s—3 cases whiskey and 6 cases old-tom, Eduljee Bezunjee.
Fekin s—15 cases oilmanstore and 12 cases bacon, D D Shah; 5 cases glassware, Dhunjee Jairaz; 4 cases cochineal, Memchund Jaitadas; 2 cases cochineal, Thackersey Soonderdas.
Bokhara s—10 cases whiskey, C Bounevialle and Co.

From Marseilles.

Travancore s—2 cases saffron, L Naraen and Co.

From Bordeaux.

Arabia s—100 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—December 11.

For Liverpool.

Alabama s—78 cwts linseed, 70 bales wool, Bhimsee Nuthoo; 46 bales wool, Yesuchund Jetta; 43 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co; 52 bales wool, Bhanjee Madhowjee.
Trinacria s—187 bales cotton, Alladinbhoy Dewjeebhoy; 60 bales wool, Killick, Nixon and Co; 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee.

For London.

Woolcock—14 bales hides, Remtools Nuthoo Lalljee; 25 bales wool, Hajee Ally Bezonee; 9 bales hides, Adomjee Pirjee.

For Calcutta.

Cyrene s—40 bales cotton, Ramnath Baboolal.

HIGH COURT—December 12.

[Before the Honourable Sir Charles Sargent.]

For Investigation under Section 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Kersonjee Megjee vs Jugjiwan Kuthoo and another. Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

180-78—Ardesir and H—Tokersey Poonamy and others vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn C and L—Part heard.
303-78—J C Camm—Ramnarayen Dayaram and another vs Kasee and another—Macfarlane and G.
208-78—Chalk and W—Soorjee Jewandass and another vs The G I P Railway Co—Hearn, G and L.
365-78—Tyabjee and S—Hajee Essa Khakee vs Nursey Soorjee.
361-78—Tyabjee and S—Tokersey Futtaychund vs Vurdman Panachund and another—Craigie, L and O.

[Before the Honourable Mr. Justice Bayley.]

Summary Suit.

549-78—Balk and B—Pandurung Balibhadra vs The Neriad S and W Co, Ld.
554-78—Balk and B—Manockjee Furdoonjee Patel vs The Neriad S and W Co.

Motion.

218-78—Bhaishunker N—Shri Govardhanlaljee Girdhurlaljee Maharaj vs Shri Girdhurlaljee Govindrajjee Mahraj—Rimington, H and C—Part heard.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—December 7.

Smyth, Captain, R A, on duty, from ——.

December 10.

Bruce, Captain, Comt Dept, on duty, from Madras.
Seton, Major, 4th Rifles, on leave, from Poona.

December 11.

Spotswood, Captain, 10th Hussars, on duty, from Deolalee.
Green, Col, Staff, on duty, from Poona.
James, Major, on duty, from Vingoria.

DEPARTURES.—December 10.

Bruce, Captain, Comt Dept, on duty, to Mooltan.

December 11.

Jd'Albera, Surgeon Major, on duty, to Allahabad.
Wood, Major, 4th Brigade, on duty, to Peshawar.
Spottiswood, Captain, 10th Hussars, on duty, to Deolalee.
Blundell, Lieut Col, 3d Hussars, to rejoin, to Mhow.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, Dec. 5.)

Major E G G Hastings, Deputy Commissioner, is appointed to the charge of the Peshawar District. Major Hastings will retain charge of the Kohat Settlement, in addition to his other duties, until further orders.

Mr W Jenkyns is, on being relieved of the charge of the Peshawar District, re-appointed to officiate as Judicial Assistant of Peshawar.

Mr J Harvey, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle, is appointed tutor to the Rajas of Chamba.

Mr R Baker is appointed Assistant Inspector of Schools, Lahore Circle.

Mr A M Ogilvie is re-appointed to officiate as Deputy Commissioner of Jhang.

Lieut-Col Minchin, Officiating Commissioner and Superintendent of the Jullundur Division, is appointed Sessions Judge of that Division.

Mr Goldney, Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Simla, is placed on special duty in connexion with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy to Lahore.

CALENDAR FOR DECEMBER.—1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Last Quarter.....17th, 7h. 54·6m. a. m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
Dec.		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Th. 12	.....	6 25	5 22	0 50 m 0 2 a	6 52 m 6 46 a
Fri. 13	.....	6 26	5 23	1 28 m 1 13 a	7 32 m 7 26 a
Sat. 14	.....	6 27	5 23	2 2 m 2 2 a	8 13 m 8 10 a
Sun. 15	St. Lucia—3rd Sunday in Advent	6 27	5 22	2 41 p 2 55 a	9 2 m 8 56 a
Mon. 16	.....	6 28	3 24	3 28 p 3 56 a	9 55 m 9 54 a
Tues. 17	.....	6 28	5 24	4 17 n 5 4 a	10 51 m 11 1 a
Wed 18	1st Winter Embrday.	6 29	5 25	5 16 n 6 28 a	11 55 m ...

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Sexton, Commandant B. V. R. Corps.

Bombay, Dec. 11.

Extract from District Orders.

2. With reference to district orders Para 1 of the 25th ultimo the board of examination therein detailed, of which Col. Carnegy, 21st Regiment N. I. is President, will reassemble at such time and place as the President may appoint on Wednesday the 18th inst., to examine in accordance with section V. paras. 64 to 76. Section XVI. para. 264. Section XVIII. para. 301, Regulations for Volunteers in India, such officers and sergeants of the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps as may come before it.

Lt.-Col. Sexton will be a member of the Board, *vice* Captain Bulkley relieved.

3. The armoury will be opened daily from 10 a.m. to 12 noon for the issue and receipt of arms, accoutrements, &c.

4. Subject to the approval of Government the following promotions will take place:—Lieutenant Wyer to be Captain, *vice* McHinch resigned; 2nd Lieutenant Lynch to be Lieut. *vice* Wyer promoted; Mr. Alfred V. Frere to be 2nd Lieutenant.

By order, T. Dunne, Lt. and Adjt.
B. V. Rifle Corps.

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SURGEON DENTISTS,
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DR. C. F. KHORY,
(Licentiate of Dental Surgery of the Royal College of Surgeons of England),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

THE CITY OF GLASGOW BANK RELIEF FUND.

THIS FUND has been established for the purpose of AFFORDING AID to SHAREHOLDERS, in terms of the following Resolution passed at a meeting convened by the Lord Provost of Glasgow on November 4:—

"That this meeting sympathises in the very disastrous effect "which the stoppage of the City of Glasgow Bank will entail "on the commercial community, especially on shareholders; "and as many of these are ladies and families who may "thereby be deprived of their means of subsistence, this "meeting resolves that a national fund shall be raised through "out the country for the relief of shareholders, who, in consequence of calls against stock held by them, or otherwise, may "be left in destitute circumstances or in need of pecuniary "assistance for their support."

The following appeal has been telegraphed by the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow, and the Executive Committee of the Fund, to Scottish residents of the Bombay Presidency:

"SCOTCHMEN!

"In the name of the Scottish nation, we ask your aid for "shareholders ruined by the City of Glasgow Bank's failure. "Five hundred thousand pounds required; half already subscribed."

Subscriptions will be received by the Bank of Bombay, where an account has been opened in the names of the Chairman and Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

By Order of the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce,
J. GORDON, Secretary.
Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 4th December 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. The announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

HAUSHEER—December 11th, at 155, Middle Colaba, Wilhelmina, the beloved wife of John Henry Hausheer.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

MILLETT—December 3rd, at Rajahmundry, the wife of T. T. Millett, of a son.
STULPNAGEL—December 6th, at Lahore, the wife of Mr. C. R. Stulpnagel, Professor, Government College, of a daughter.
WILLIAMS—December 7th, at Madras, the wife of Mr. R. K. Williams, of a daughter.
WALKER—December 4th, at Umballa, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel G. F. Walker, 12th Regiment, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

BARTLEY—HARDAKER—December 4th, at Madras, by the Rev A. W. Atkinson, William Bartley, to Laura Jane, daughter of Mr. Hardaker, Indian Medical Department.
WALKER—MALTBY—December 7th, at Chittoor, by the Rev J. D. Ostrehan, Senior Chaplain, Surgeon G. L. Walker, Indian Medical Department, to (Minnie) Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of the late Henry W. Maltby, Esq., of Cork.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1878.

Lord Beaconsfield's patronising notice of the friendly disposition of Russia towards England seems to be intended to frighten Shere Ali into submission by making it clear to him that he can expect no help from the Power which betrayed him into hostilities with England. Following her usual policy, which is a strange compound of craft and audacity, Russia, finding herself, in sporting phrase, "collared," has given in at once and now professes the most earnest desire to live on friendly terms with her great rival in the East. So the poor Amir of Kabul, tricked on one side and bullied on the other, stands a very fair chance of being offered up as the scapegoat of the great Powers which do not care to fight with one another over the Eastern Question.

In further illustration of the comments we have often made on the amazing folly of the system which gives only six or seven European officers to each native regiment, we may mention, on the authority of an officer of Sir Sam Browne's Division, that the 27th Punjab N. I. were left, after the deaths of Major Birch and Captain Fitzgerald at Ali Musjid, with only *two* European officers. Of these the senior, Captain Swetenham, was soon after sent in sick, and the regiment was left in command of the survivor, a probationer for the Staff Corps! An officer from the 14th Sikhs, Major Wauchope, had to be sent to command the regiment. Any native regiment in the service that happened by a rare chance to come within range of the fire from the enemy's Enfields would in all probability be quickly reduced to a similar condition to that of the 27th, and left a helpless body of men without any leaders.

Sir Richard Temple is making very creditable efforts to introduce the element of practical utility into the educational system of Western India. We do not suppose that even any devotee of what is called higher education will be able to take objection to the tone of Sir Richard's Minute on the necessity for establishing an agricultural college in Western India, for the Governor has been careful to propose his experiment in such a way as to disarm criticism, knowing by experience probably that there is no more sensitive being anywhere than the Oxford Professor who has very shrewd doubts in his own mind as to the value of the culture he imparts to the native youth of India. There is nothing at all controversial in the Minute, no attempt to exalt scientific and technical at the expense of literary and philosophical education. Sir Richard Temple contents himself with laying down certain obvious propositions, such as that it is desirable the agricultural population should be taught to distinguish the uses of different varieties of soils, to understand the properties of manure, and to appreciate the advantages of superior methods of culture, and that thus a stop should be put to the process of exhaustion of the soil which it is to be feared that barbarous husbandry is favouring the growth of in many parts of the country. In all this there is nothing aggressive, for, however strongly wedded you may be to a particular theory of education, it is difficult to find arguments wherewith to resist the action of a reformer, who accepts your ideas without discussion, but quietly suggests that there may be something in other people's ideas also, and that a complete educational system should include all kinds of useful instruction. Thus, although the champions of things as they are may feel an uncomfortable suspicion that the Governor of Bombay has begun to advance along the new lines he marked out for himself in his speech of last January to the Senate of the University, and that they hear sounded in his Minute of the 2nd inst. the knell of higher education in this Presidency, their skilful opponent has left them nothing to object to or murmur at. Their salaries are left untouched, their holidays still extend over about half the year, and they are allowed to continue in their working hours the manufacture of fresh samples of the enlightened native graduate. All that the Governor stipulates for, at present, is that alongside of existing academical institutions there should be allowed to spring up a college and schools in which the rising generation may learn how to increase the productiveness of the soil of Western India.

We could have wished, for our own part, that the Governor had gone a little further, and proposed to cut down the expenses of established colleges and schools in order to provide a maintenance for his new bantling. What we object to in his scheme is that it entails further expenditure for State education. No doubt the sum required is small; but the Governor himself dwells upon the present slenderness of this Presidency's financial means, and every additional charge, however trivial, helps to swell the State demand on the ryot and thus to counteract the beneficent tendency of elaborate schemes of educational improvement. Writers of Minutes, without even excepting Sir Richard Temple, though he is a much more practical statesman than the ordinary run of able Indian civilians, are apt to lose sight of the consideration that what the agricultural tenant holding under the State landlord in India really wants is not information but money. The most ignorant ryot in the Deccan is perfectly well able to tell good land from bad; the rotation of crops which best suits the soil of his field is as familiar to him as if he had studied the best text books on agriculture in the English language; and he knows how and when manure should be applied to the ground, and how great are its nutritive effects. Many a Deccan ryot is probably far better qualified to give Mr. Robertson of Madras some new ideas than Mr. Robertson is to teach him his business. Anyone who takes an interest in talking to natives of India must often have been surprised to find how extensive is the knowledge possessed even by uneducated men in humble positions of life of the properties of soils and plants, the habits of animals and the best ways of bringing them up, and the kind of agriculture that suits different climates and districts. Knowledge of this sort seems to have become with them almost an hereditary instinct which is constantly kept alive by practice, for there is hardly a Hindu family that has not been connected with the land for countless generations. It is the poverty, not the will, of the ryot, as a rule, that makes him a consenting party to the exhaustion of the soil. He would much rather not exhaust it if he only had the means of renewing its virtue year after year by restoring to the ground the nourishment which the crops draw out. That this is so may be inferred from the interesting statement made by Mr. Gibbs that "the want of agricultural science has been so much felt by the "enterprising landholders in Kaira that they "have availed themselves of the institution at "Sydapet in Madras." It is only because farmers in Guzerat are remarkably well off that they can afford to be enterprising, and to show their sense of the value of manuring the soil and practising a system of rotation of crops by inviting the aid of English science. But it is impossible for men without money to be enterprising unless they have a City of Glasgow Bank at their back; and the ryots of the Deccan have no such support, while there exists an accumulated store of evidence to show that they are in many cases too poor even to pay for water from the irrigating canals which run past the boundaries of their fields. To talk to such people, living as they do from hand to mouth, about letting part of their ground lie fallow, changing crops instead of growing what they know they can always sell quickly, and buying costly foreign manures to enrich the soil and make it more prolific, is very like giving a stone in answer to a prayer for bread. Still, Sir Richard Temple may reasonably argue that he cannot make the people wealthy, but he can at least put at the service of capitalists, who now have to go to Madras for their agricultural science, all the information they can desire by establishing for their benefit a college at Poona; and that this is all the State can fairly be expected to accomplish.

It is a matter of no surprise to us to hear that considerable discontent and indignation have been created in the middle and lower classes of the native community by the mode in which the Imperial Licence Tax is levied and enforced in Bombay. Leaving aside the question of the obnoxious and inequitable nature of the tax, its odiousness is intensified by the machinery employed to work it out. Very numerous are the instances in which individuals would have suffered had not the services of Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee been employed to check the passionate love of money-gathering manifested by Mr. Shunkur Pandurung Pundit,—a propensity for which the Mahratta race is famous. In a matter where people are required to part with their money for no return whatever, the greatest circumspection and moderation are the first qualifications required in the agents empowered by Government to gather in the tax on their behalf, however rigid the rules may be. We understand that upwards of 25,000 assessments have been issued by Mr. Pundit, and it is apparent that no judgment, discernment, or accurate knowledge of the position of the various classes who follow any trade or industry has been exercised, for nearly half of these assessments have been appealed against, and they have all been variously modified by the revising officer. Encouraged by the notion that all appeals are favourably revised by Mr. Dosabhoy, the taxpayers have, as a matter of course, filed appeals against the Assistant Collector's assessments, and the result is that, while the preparation of the assessments takes but little time, the hearing of appeals necessarily involves protracted labour, as the appellate officer has to examine books and witnesses as to a man's earnings. In consequence of the multitude of appeals Government have recently passed a rule to the effect that the payment of the licence fees as fixed by the Assessor shall not be delayed pending the investigation by the officer on special duty, and that any necessary refunds shall be made if the first assessments appear to be excessive. Acting upon these instructions of Government, Mr. Pundit has commenced to harass the public by fining them in treble the amount of the original assessments if they fail to pay their fees as fixed by him within one month of the publication of the taxpayers' lists at the several police stations. As is well understood, such publication was intended by the Legislature to apply to small mofussil towns and villages, and not to an immense city such as Bombay, where industry and trade are of so diversified a character, and the taxpaying classes scattered over such an immense area, that we do not wonder at the fact that no one ever takes the trouble of going to the places of publication to look over those lists. Again, these lists are hung up so high that a man of an ordinary height finds it difficult to read them. Then, again, the lists and notices corresponding to them are all in English, though the latter are printed in three languages,—English, Guzerati, and Mahratti,—the object of printing them in trilingual forms being to facilitate a knowledge of their contents. The notices are issued in such a perfunctory manner, that not a few persons have been served with two, three, and even four forms, and, most curious to relate, each differing in amount from the others though relating to one and the same individual. Thus a petty shopkeeper, who resides in the Fort, has a shop in the native town. He is served with a notice in his house calling upon him to pay Rs. 200 as licence fee, and in his shop with another assessing him to Rs. 20. A trader has two shops, in one of which he is charged Rs. 30, and in the other Rs. 60. We might multiply such instances in any number, to show that the assessments as put forth by Mr. Pundit are mere guess-work. We have seen several cases wherein the original assessments of Rs. 200 have been reduced by Mr. Dosabhoy to Rs. 100, Rs. 60, and even to Rs. 40. If a superior officer with such experience and tact as Mr. Dosabhoy possesses had not been appointed to revise Mr. Pundit's work, the harshness and tyranny which are now so much mitigated would have been intensified by the mode in which the licence fees are recovered. There is no doubt that much of the inconvenience that is now experienced is owing to the assessor's want of local knowledge and information, combined with his Brahminical proclivities for gathering in taxes. It was this defective knowledge and greediness of disposition rather than anything else that made him lead Government to expect about six lakhs of rupees as licence fees in Bombay for 1878; and, in order to fulfil his absurd calculations, he is trying with all his might by "squeezing" the citizens of Bombay to make up the amount. We hope, however, that, whatever may be the shortcomings of the year just about to terminate, Mr. Pundit will use his experience to better account next year.

THE KHYBER PASS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMRUD, Dec. 3.

We started to-day from Peshawur. The mules were ordered to be at the Dak Bungalow at 7, but, although we sent down to the Commissariat, the animals did not arrive till past nine, and we were to start with the convoy at ten. Then the most amusing scene occurred. The baggage was arranged and put on the mule, but that intelligent animal did not see the fun of carrying more than necessary, and therefore he kicked whenever any slight alteration was made, so that three separate times my baggage, some of it, found an ignominious resting place in the dust. At one time the two mules and my pony were both playing their games together, and, after kicking to their hearts' content, the only satisfaction my pony found was in rearing to such an extent that he appeared to be standing on his tail. At last all was ready (there is nothing like perseverance), and after a parting visit to the post office and the telegraph office, I started three-quarters of an hour late for the convoy. Many stoppages occurred on the way, chiefly owing to the tent poles, which would get under the animals' legs, owing to the strange perversity that things have of not doing what is wanted of them. At one of these stoppages I was amazed by the rearmost mule quietly lying down, and when, on his own account, he wished to get up, he tried and staggered about, causing the ading mole to start off towing him quietly through the sand until his head stall broke, when the towing mule nearly went on his nose, and the other, after some difficulty, was got up. One never knows the value of things until one tries. Now my saddle bags I find have a girth almost big enough for—what shall I say?—an elephant. Hardly perhaps, but surely for a camel. So a great deal of knotting has to be gone through, which, assisted by the "mother of invention," is at last successful.

Just outside of Peshawur, we look over the plain which separate us from the mountains, expecting to see Jamrud with its fort rising on a hillock, but we make out what appears to be the Pass; beautifully blue and lovely it appears. We cannot imagine that to wander alone there is to be shot. It is a wonderful contrast of God's work and man's work. This, however, is not the Pass, which lies a little to the eastward. A cloud of dust and a line of camels show us our way. Talking of dust, if you wish to see an animal that makes more dust than any other, it is a small bullock. He simply kicks his legs through the dust without lifting them. The flashing of the military telegraph glass alone shows us where Jamrud lies. The road, though very dusty, is good throughout, and at many places I see they are breaking stones (and very good material it seems) for the road. There is plenty of water on the plain, and it appears to me perfectly safe except perhaps at night, or in the very early mornings before any one is about. Here and there a dead camel stretches its bony form, but that is the only sign of war that one sees, with the exception of a few sowars and an unusual amount of carts, laden with food. On arrival at camp I find that they are sending out a very small party to try and catch some robbers who are expected to commit depredations on the road to-night; but somehow after dark the party returns without success. It appears that the Pass has never yet been closed. An attempt was made by the hostile Afridis to close it on Saturday last, and a convoy of elephants was ordered to be stopped as these animals are not to be relied on under fire, but, nevertheless, a convoy of camels came down the Pass without injury. Colonel Armstrong, 45th Sikhs, commanding here, went up the Pass, and having driven the Afridis on to their village, attacked it on Sunday last and burnt it. The first gun was fired in the attack by the Afridis just at the moment that the shock of earthquake was felt. It appears that at one time the garrison here was far too small, but at the present moment it is large enough, and it is expected that orders will be received to-morrow for the troops now here to move to Ali Musjid, as General Maude's 1st Division is within a very short march of this place now. In fact, two companies are already here.

Very few casualties have occurred in these fights with the hill tribes. They seem to have held Major Pearson and his signallers close prisoners behind a rock. If they showed a nose it was peppered; at last the party were relieved, and one sergeant, of the 81st Regt. I think, remained out on the hills a whole night, expending his 70 rounds of ammunition and getting but one wound. He was picked up next morning by some of our men, although at first they took him for an Afridi.

No definite opinion of a good boundary have I yet heard. In fact my informants here are of opinion that our strongest position was the Indus, and that at all events the mountains as a border would be more trouble than profit. It seems the natives are to be had by the highest bidder, and that, of those enlisted in our own regiments, many have deserted with their arms. The Amir's troops at Ali Musjid seem to have used a good many Snider cartridges, and I hear that the date of such ammunition was 1873.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

The news of the commencement of hostilities in Afghanistan has produced only a very mild "sensation," having, in commercial phrase, been fully "discounted." On Wednesday, the last day allowed to the Amir for a reply to Lord Lytton's ultimatum, the Cabinet held a full council—Colonel Stanley and Mr. Smith having returned from their tour in Cyprus and Egypt—and in the evening a long despatch signed by Lord Cranbrook was sent to the newspapers containing a full exposition of the policy of the Government towards Afghanistan. The despatch, although nominally addressed to the Viceroy of India, is really a manifesto addressed to the English public. Its tone and language are occasionally more those of a newspaper or magazine article than that of a serious State paper; and it is quite as much a defence of the Government against the attacks of its opponents and critics in England as a statement of its reasons for taking action against the Amir of Kabul. The main drift of the despatch is that the Government have merely followed out that which has been the "consistent aim" of all British Cabinets, from the time of Lord Aberdeen downwards, to establish on the north-west border "a strong, friendly, and independent State," and the two causes which have led to the present difficulty are asserted to be—first, the rejection of Shere Ali's overtures by Lord Northbrook, acting under the orders of the Gladstone Cabinet, in 1873; and, secondly, reception by the Amir, "with every appearance of ostentation," of a Russian embassy "at a time when there were indications that an interruption of friendly relations between this country and Russia were imminent." The closing paragraph of the despatch states that her Majesty has commanded it to be published "for the general information of the public," and that it is to be followed by papers now in preparation; but which, "as they cover a period of nearly fifteen years, must necessarily be voluminous." The despatch is pronounced by the supporters of the Beaconsfield-Lytton policy to be "eminently statesmanlike and practical," and is asserted to have conclusively demonstrated the "miserable imbecility," the "moral cowardice," and the "timidity masquerading as caution" of the Lawrentian school, while, on the other hand, the *Daily News* prefers to wait for the "voluminous" papers promised before giving an opinion on the accuracy of the despatch, and meantime contents itself with remarking on the singular fact that the "rectification of frontier" of which Lord Beaconsfield made so much in his Guildhall speech, is never mentioned in the Ministerial manifesto.

The committee which was formed last week under the chairmanship of Lord Lawrence, to obtain an expression of public opinion in favour of the summoning of Parliament before commencing hostilities against Shere Ali, having styled itself "the Afghan Committee," it has been suggested by some of those on whom the appellation of "Jingoes" has been bestowed, that the followers of Lord Lawrence should be called "Afghans." The first work of the Committee was to prepare a memorial to Lord Beaconsfield asking him to summon Parliament immediately, and only a few days after it was very numerously signed—the signatories including Earl Grey, Lord Ripon, Mr. Forster, the Duke of Westminster, Sir Charles Trevelyan, Mr. S. Laing, and a large number of Liberal. M. P.'s, literary and scientific men (Mr. Carlyle, Mr. J. A. Froude, and Mr. Chas. Darwine among them), Ritualist and Dissenting Ministers, and others who signed the celebrated St. James's Hall manifesto in the autumn of 1876. There are also in the list several names of Anglo-Indians and ex-officials, including Sir Charles Wingfield, Sir W. M. Coghlan, Major General R. C. Lawrence, Mr. E. H. Lushington, General Puck, Captain Alex. J. Eastwick, Mr. Robert Cust, Mr. Charles Boulton, General Geo. McAndrew, General C. R. Low, General Becher, General Reynell Taylor, Mr. Lewin Bowring, Lieut. Genl. Colin Mackenzie, Sir Arthur Hobhouse, and Dr. George Smith. On Saturday last Lord Lawrence wrote to Lord Beaconsfield asking him to receive a deputation, whose object would be to induce the Premier to telegraph to India forbidding the commencement of war with the Amir until "specific instructions" were received from England, to urge the propriety of at once publishing all papers on the Afghan question "since the 1st April 1876 down to the latest date," and to urge the advisability of Parliament being summoned as soon as practicable. Lord Beaconsfield, who went down on Saturday with Lord Salisbury to Sandringham on a visit to the Prince of Wales, did not receive this letter until Monday evening, and on the following day he sent a reply stating that he did not perceive what useful purpose could be served by a "more extended expression" of the opinions of a deputation than those indicated in Lord Lawrence's letter, especially, he added with a touch of sarcasm, "as the Government and the country have already so frequently and so recently had the advantage of copious explanations of them both from your Lordship and others who act with you." As to the assembling of Parliament her Majesty would of course be advised, in the event of war, "to make such communications to Parliament as the letter and spirit of the Act of 1858 would seem to require," and this would be "a not less satisfactory and scarcely less constitutional mode of meeting the occasion than a process of memorials and deputations." Papers, he said, commencing "not with the date of the 1st April 1876," but at a much earlier period, were in preparation, but they were "voluminous," and this circumstance alone had delayed their publication. They would, however, be ready before the end of the month. On receiving this note, the "Afghan Committee" immediately met and passed a resolution condemning the "apparent determination to the Premier not to advise her Majesty to summon Parliament until hostilities have been commenced." Lord Lawrence, who presided, observing in reply to Lord Beaconsfield's remark about the date to which the papers would go back, that, so far as he was concerned, there was nothing which had passed between the Afghan Government and himself that he was not willing to be "made known the length and breadth of the land." He also read a note from Mr. Seton Karr, "a staunch Conservative," contradicting the statement made by Sir Bartle Frere in his memorandum of 1874, that Shere Ali had been an

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE MAHARAJA SCINDIA.

LAHORE, Dec. 11.

His Highness Maharaja Scindia is unwell, and his visit to Lahore is consequently likely to be delayed a few days.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENTS.)

ALLEGED OFFER FROM THE AMIR TO TREAT.

PESHAWUR, Dec. 11.

News has just been received that an official of high standing from Kabul has arrived at Jellalabad with full powers to treat with the first Brigade, which has reconoitred so far.

ATTEMPT TO INDUCE THE TRIBES TO SUPPORT THE AMIR.

PESHAWUR, Dec. 10.

It is stated that the Mir Akhor is trying to persuade the tribes, by promises of money and supplies, to exert themselves actively in the Amir's cause. Reconnaissances are being made daily from Basawal.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE INCREASE OF THE NATIVE ARMY.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Under-Secretary of State for India in reply to a question said that the Indian Council had adopted a resolution to increase the Native Army by 15,000 men, the estimated expenditure for which would amount to £270,000 annually.

Lord Cranbrook (Secretary of State for India) declined to reply to a question whether it was not the fact that Merv was not recognised as Persian territory either generally or even by the inhabitants themselves, and whether Bokhara was not incorporated in the Russian Empire.

Consols closed at 94¼, being a fall of ⅛ on previous day's quotation.

LORD HALIFAX'S MOTION CONDEMNING THE GOVERNMENT POLICY TOWARDS THE AMIR.

LONDON, Dec. 11.

In the House of Lords last night, the debate on Lord Halifax's motion, "condemning the Government policy towards the Amir," was resumed, and the motion eventually negatived by 201 votes against 65. The motion brought forward by Lord Cranbrook, Secretary of State for India "that India should defray the expenses of the Afghan war," was agreed to without a division.

The feature of last night's debate was the speech made by the Premier. He pointed out the necessity of a rectification of frontier, which must be the result of the war. Had the Amir admitted the British representative, this would have been unrequired. England, he said, was now on friendly relations with Russia, whose explanations relative to the Mission to Kabul were satisfactory. His Lordship declared that the conduct of Russia afforded a striking contrast to that of the Amir.

In the House of Commons the debate on Mr. Whitbread's motion, "condemning the policy of the Government as contrary to the advice of all experienced officials," was resumed and ultimately adjourned till Thursday (to-morrow). Mr. Gladstone vehemently condemned the Government policy towards the Amir, and declared that the latter's hostility dated from the time of the Peshawur Conference.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Dec. 10.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Patna, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, departed from here to-day.

LONDON, Dec. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been flat.	
Fair Dhollera	4 1-16
The Manchester Market has been dull.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	5 3
8¼ lbs. do	6 0
40s. Mule Twist	0-8½
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight ..	1-7⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	75½
4½ per cent. do	80¾
3 per cent. Consols for account.	94¼
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	112¾
Bar Silver	50

Markets are depressed by stringency of money.

Departure.—Columbia.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Dec. 11, -15 A.M.

French Mail Steamer Amazone, from China, arrived.

MADRAS, Dec. 11, 11-26 A.M.

Manilla Mail leaves Hongkong Saturday afternoon, 14th.

GALLE, Dec. 11, 11-42 A.M.

Mail Steamer Tanjore from Bombay, arrived.

CAPTAIN H. L. NUTT, Third Assistant Political Agent in charge Prant Gohelwar, has officially reported that "about 9-40 p.m. of the 1st inst. a somewhat severe shock of earthquake was felt at Senghar, and from enquiries which I have since made it appears to have been experienced in all surrounding towns and villages. The general impression is, that the vibration passed from north to south. The vibrations caused windows and doors to rattle and tiles to shake. Their duration is estimated at from 5 to 10 seconds."

WE hear that the Viceroy leaves Lahore for Calcutta on Thursday, the 19th instant, arriving at Calcutta on Saturday morning. His Excellency will hold a *levée* at Government House on the 30th December. There will be no drawing-room. On Wednesday the 1st of January 1879 there will be an installation of the Order of the Star of India, and a State ball will follow on Tuesday, January the 7th.

HIS EXCELLENCY the Governor, in his admirable speech at the opening of the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy School of Medicine at Poona the other day, made mention of the numbers of dispensaries that were being opened by Native States in the Deccan, including the Nizam's country; but he forgot, through some oversight, we suppose, to allude to what was being done nearer home in the Baroda State. For the past two years hospitals and dispensaries have been opened in that State to an extent that at the present moment enables them to afford medical relief to a daily average of over 2,000 sick poor who attend them.

THE *Overland Mail*:—The dishonest trading which is coming to light from the Glasgow Bank failure ought to relieve legitimate traders of a competition which has been ruinous to all, and with which mercantile houses, conducted on sound business principles, could not possibly compete with any chance of success. The prospect of a ten or twelve shilling dividend, wrung from the shareholders, puts a brighter complexion on the Bank's disaster—so far as the creditors are concerned. The Shareholders' Relief Fund has reached a quarter of a million. The figures which are given at some of the meetings of creditors are as startling as those presented to Messrs. Nicol and Co.'s creditors at Bombay. James Morton and Co.'s liabilities are officially stated to be gross 3,461,000*l.*, reduced by deduction of secured debts, to 2,493,261*l.*, against assets, 213,578*l.* Messrs. Buchanan and Co. have liabilities of 1,310,000*l.*, with assets 7,000*l.* The estate of Heugh, Balfour, and Co., of Manchester, shows a deficit of 323,000*l.* Mr. Heugh's capital, on which the credit of the house stood, turns out to be a myth. His drawings from the firm in eight years have amounted to 68,000*l.*, and his partners' 43,000*l.* During this period the firm's losses in trading were 56,000*l.* Of Mr. Heugh's appropriation, 40,000*l.*, within a trifle, went in "munificent charity." The Glasgow Bank meeting of creditors revealed that the National Discount Company has a claim of 156,000*l.*, the London and Westminster Bank of 114,000*l.*, and Messrs. Prescott and Co., of 10,000*l.*

A "WELL informed correspondent" writes to the *Delhi Gazette*:—"In the attack on the front entrenchments of Ali Musjid, the 14th Sikhs were a little in advance of the 27th Pioneers. The former made a rush to a point. At a given signal the latter were to make their rush. Major Birch jumped up to do so, and was at once shot through the heart. Lieutenant Fitzgerald and a sepoy rushed forward to remove the body, and were both shot down. At this time the recalling bugle was heard; the principal loss occurred when the troops were retiring to where they eventually bivouacked. The 14th being now in the rear suffered the most. This is the true account. There was no singling out of white faces. Could not have been done. There is no doubt at all that Russian Officers visited Ali Musjid, and of course advised about the placing of the Afghan guns. The positions in which they were placed were admirable; that the Russians have advised in the strengthening and fortifying Kabul is certain. I dare say the Russians would like us to push on to Kabul now, but there is no such intention. The Khurd Kabul Pass between Jellalabad and Kabul is over 6,000 feet above the sea, and covered with snow until April. Jellalabad ought to be occupied at once, as I have said in a previous letter, with Sir Sam Browne's whole division; it might, or rather a portion of it, reconnoitre up the Kunar and Chitral Valleys, to show the tribes our strength and reassure them. Shuturgurdan (Camel's back) Pass over which the Kurram Column must go, is not generally open until May. It must be some 11 or 12,000 feet high."

THE *Civil and Military Gazette*:—The Conservative Cabinet has acted very wisely, we think, in deciding that India shall mainly defray the expenses of the war. In the first place, the estimate of these is by no means excessive. The cost hitherto will probably be found to be under one million sterling, and if Afghanistan alone is involved, the entire subjugation of the country will not exceed three times that sum. In the next place, while consulting expediency in satisfying the British rate-payer that his pockets will remain untouched, the Ministers may plead absolute justice in putting the expense of their adequate protection on the inhabitants of this country. For this war is in truth essentially one of self-defence. Another year of the Lawrence policy of masterly inactivity in exposing India to the reproach of being governed by a people incapable of conflict, would have cost her eventually more lives and treasure than a dozen Afghan campaigns. India can well afford to pay for being so governed that her inhabitants enjoy the blessings of peace at home, while her martial sons gather warlike renown abroad under British leadership, and it is only fitting that she should bear her share of the cost of imperial measures taken to ensure her safety. Nor will, we are satisfied, England hesitate to provide her quota also of the expenditure necessary for the well-being of her Empire.

THE *Englishman*:—As far as can be judged from the official summary of its contents, the Amir's reply to the Viceroy's ultimatum is couched in a sullen and haughty a tone, and discloses so extraordinary a conception of international obligations, that it may reasonably be doubted whether, even if it had been received before the 20th ultimo, it would have stayed the hand of the Government of India. Friendly relations with a Chief who regards intercession on behalf of a prisoner as an act of hostility must always be precarious; and it is not a precarious friendship with the ruler of Afghanistan that can satisfy England, or be accepted as a sufficient security for the safety of the Indian frontier. Viewed as an answer to the ultimatum, the mere profession of a desire to resume former friendly relations, and an intention "not to resist" a small temporary mission, is simply a rejection of the Viceroy's terms. There is no probability that it will influence the movements of our troops. On the other hand the concluding portion of it may, perhaps, be accepted as an indication that their further advance will lead to a much more complete submission on the part of the Amir.

WE take the following information regarding the doings of the Famine Commission from the *Pioneer*:—After leaving Delhi the Famine Commission visited Alwur, Jeypore, Ajmeer. At all these places they inspected selected villages, examined the system of cultivation, and enquired into the rents, tenures, and condition of the people, and have doubtless acquired much valuable information as to the difference between the systems adopted by the British and by native Governments respecting the revenue administration generally, and the management of relief in times of famines in particular. Returning from Ajmeer the Commission divided. Mr. Caird went to Lucknow, which he reached yesterday morning. He proposes to remain a few days in Oudh in order to study the economic effects of the talookdarie tenures on the country, and to visit some of the parts most affected by the late famine. Mr. Cunningham has gone *viâ* Dholepore and Gwalior to Jhansie, where he will have an opportunity of inquiring on the spot into the distressed condition of the landed proprietors and the validity of the measures prepared for their relief. Mr. Elliott has come to Allahabad, where he will shortly be joined by Mr. Peile, and this part of the Commission, assisted by Mr. Ballard, propose to take evidence here on some points from the Board of Revenue and the Chief Engineer of Irrigation, and possibly some other officials. The Commission will reunite at Benares on the 14th, and go to Ghazipore on the 15th to visit Mr. Buck's tobacco farm and the opium agency; on the 16th they expect to be at Arrah, on the 18th at Darbhanga, on the 20th at Burdwan. After that a short tour in Eastern Bengal will land them at Calcutta on or about the 25th December.

THE *Madras Mail*—It seems doubtful if Sir R. Temple's statement that the railways were exhausting our forests is founded on fact. The subject has been considered by the South Indian Railway authorities, who report:—"The question of wood-burning is, as far as the South Indian Railway is concerned, quite a secondary consideration. Touching the coast as we do at four different sea ports where coal can be landed, and in view of the fact that the wood-supply is very scarce indeed on our line, and that Government have stated that they cannot supply fuel at a lower rate than Rs. 6 or 7 as a minimum, it is preferable from every point of view to burn coal. The relative value of wood to coal is in reality 3½ to 1, making wood fuel at Rs. 6=Rs. 21 per ton of coal. We can always command Australian coal (which is a very good engine fuel) at Rs. 18, and have got it at Rs. 15." In fact the Agent of the South India Railway Company declines to enter into any engagement with the Forest Department for the supply of fuel. As regards the future, probabilities point rather to a decrease than an increase in the rate of East Indian coals, and no grounds appear to exist for recommending further outlay on the extension of the plantations in the Trichinopoly Forest Division in the interests of the Railway Department.

THE native newspapers in Japan are worse off than those of India. The *Japan Herald* says:—The Press Laws are being enforced with renewed severity. The *Kinji Hioron*, a weekly paper, and one of the best in Japan, has been suspended, and the editor of the Yokohama *Mainichi Shinbun* has been imprisoned for a year, simply for translating and reproducing an untrustworthy paragraph from the *Japan Gazette* reporting changes in the Ministry.

THE unjust exactions of Chinese officials have caused a revolt amongst a section of the inhabitants of the island of Hoihow, who the papers received by the last China Mail state, have seized two towns (Tam-chow and Linkao) and have committed atrocious cruelties, murdering men, women, and children indiscriminately. The *Overland China Mail* says:—Only a month or two since there were serious disturbances at Tinghai and Funghwa arising from similar causes, and some day the Chinese Government may learn to its cost that these unbridled exactions of local mandarins are not only the reasons for much dis order and misery among the Chinese people, but a source of overwhelming danger to itself. A singular feature of these abuses is that the Chinese Government permit them to be freely exposed in the columns of the *Peking Gazette* although apparently taking no earnest steps to remedy them. In one of the latest *Gazettes*, for instance, the Censor, Tong Tsun-han, urges the importance of something being done for the suppression of extortionate practices on the part of local authorities. "Magistrates of departments and districts," he says, "are frequently given to attempting to obtain more than the fixed amount when levying taxes upon grain or land, and invent pretexts for extortion and oppression. What is even worse, *Weiyuans* in charge of *lekins* stations are given to exacting taxes upon every little article of food, or the like, that the peasant may be carrying in his hand, and trying by a hundred dishonest means to put money in their own pockets." The decree in reply to these representations request the high provincial authorities to set to work in earnest to re-adjust these matters, and doubtless things will—go on exactly as before.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 10th December 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·858
Temperature of the Air	77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	69·1
Dew Point	64·9
Relative humidity of Air	·697
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=1).	0·4
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 p.m.)	86·5
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.)	70·5
General Direction of Wind	N, ENE, NNE, NE, NW, NNW, N, NNE.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	293

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF THE 22ND NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Sumatra, Commander W. A. Seaton, arrived in harbour last night at 9 o'clock with the English Mails of Nov. 22nd. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Saunders, infant & 2 children
Mrs Hilson
Miss A Keene
Mr H Cama
Lt W H S Bunbury
Lt W J Burke
Capt S G Smyth
Mr E Bedworth
Mr Daniel.

FROM VENICE.

Mr C W Moore
Mrs E B Goodhall & child
Mr W F Watson
Mr & Mrs Carstairs
Mr & Mrs Forsyth
Mr Cheetham.

FROM BRINDISI.

Mr Mackintosh
Mr O Allaruckia
Mr T Knight
Mr Muller
Mr R Porch
Mr & Mrs Strutt
Miss Flowden
Miss Renniers
Mr W Jopp
Mr & Mrs G E A Ross
Mr & Mrs Macnaghten
Mr Road
Mr R B Pringer.

FROM ADEN.

Sub-Lt W H Arnold
Miss Smith.

SUMMARY OF ENGLISH NEWS.

(FROM NOV. 15 TO 22 INCLUSIVE.)

The Princess Mary, aged four years, youngest daughter of the Grand Duke and Duchess of Hesse, died at Darmstadt, on Saturday, from diphtheria. The Grand Duke and four other of the children have been suffering from the same disease, but are recovering.

Colonel Stanley, the Minister of War, and Mr. W. H. Smith, First Lord of the Admiralty, returned to London on Monday from Cyprus and Malta.

Lord Lawrence, on behalf of the Afghan Committee, having requested an interview with the Premier, to represent the propriety of telegraphing to the Viceroy of India to suspend all military operations until the publication of papers on the subject of Afghanistan since Lord Lytton's appointment, and to urge a speedy convocation of Parliament, Lord Beaconsfield declined to receive a deputation as being unnecessary, promised the early publication of papers extending further back than Lord Lawrence had suggested, and added that the Government would pursue the constitutional course in the event of war being declared in India.

A long despatch, dated the 18th of November, from Lord Cranbrook to Lord Lytton, was published yesterday, giving a history of the communications between the Amir Shere Ali and the Indian Government, and concluding with an assurance of Government support to the Viceroy should the Amir persist in hostile and unfriendly conduct.

Sir Thomas Wade, the British Minister in China, has left London to resume his duties.

Lord Rosebery was elected on Saturday Lord Rector of Aberdeen University by a majority of four votes over Mr. Cross, the Home Secretary.

The Judges of the High Court at Edinburgh (Lord Young dissenting) have refused the petition of the directors and secretary of the City of Glasgow Bank to be released on bail.

The subscriptions for the relief of the distressed shareholders of the City of Glasgow Bank are progressing favourably. Upwards of £150,000 has been already raised in Glasgow, £60,000 in Edinburgh, and large amounts in other towns.

Great distress exists at Sheffield, and public subscriptions are being raised to provide relief. At Glasgow the employers threaten to close their iron shipbuilding yards unless the workmen assent to reduction of wages. In the northern colliery districts a like demand is made, and there is a general apprehension of great suffering during the winter.

A body of agricultural labourers from Kent, thrown out of employment for refusing to accept lower wages attended a public meeting at Exeterhall, London, on Wednesday, when the Hon. A. Herbert presided. Resolutions were passed condemning the land laws, tithes, and the alleged monopoly of land.

In consequence of heavy rains many districts in the northern and eastern counties have been flooded. At Norwich and its vicinity the inundation has been so extensive that lodging accommodation has been provided in the town for nearly 3,000 persons, whose dwellings were rendered uninhabitable.

During a violent gale on Monday, a German bark went ashore on the Lincolnshire coast. The crew were rescued by the lifeboat, but the master and mate refused to leave the vessel and were drowned. A bark, the Deerfoot, at anchor off the Humber, was run down and sunk by the steamer Angelo. The crew escaped but the master's wife was drowned.

The Lords Justices of Appeal, by a majority, have decided that an Englishwoman married to a Frenchman resident but not domiciled in this country, can sue for a divorce on account of adultery committed in England.

At a special meeting of shareholders of the East Indian Railway Company, a resolution was passed assenting to the terms proposed by the Government for the purchase of that line.

In the Money Market the past week has been very quiet and uneventful. Stocks in all departments have, for the most part, been dull, and continued so until mid-day yesterday. The news that the Amir of Cabul had sent no answer to the ultimatum offered him and that a force of troops had already begun their forward march had no effect whatever; on the contrary, there was a steadier tendency, and when later on it was known that the Bank directors had reduced their official rate to 5 per cent. prices improved all round. Consols have, with other descriptions, fluctuated considerably.

OBITUARY.—General Delacombe, C.B.; T. Leckie, Surg.-Maj. Ben. Ret.; Sir T. E. W. Blomfield; Alderman Grimley, Mayor of Gateshead; Maj. Gen. Cowey, R.A., Ret.; Lieut-Col. Lynn, R.E.; J. Dove, late M. P. for Leicester; Lady Duffy; Lady Hatherley; S. Bough, R.S.A.; H. W. Meredyth, J.P. for Kilkenny; J. D. Harris, late M.P. for Leicester.

Count Schouvaloff, after several days' stay at Pesth and interviews with the Emperor of Austria and Count Andrassy, *late* for Paris, whence he is expected to return immediately to London. It is generally believed that he has not succeeded in obtaining support to the proposition for another Congress to revise the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty.

Prince Dondoukoff, the Russian Governor of Bulgaria, has been summoned to Livadia, where the Czar is staying. An agitation is going on in Bulgaria for the election of Prince Dondoukoff, as the future head of that State.

The insurgents in Macedonia are still active, and reports are received daily at Constantinople of Mussulman villages burnt and their inhabitants driven away. The object of these attacks is assumed to be to expel the Mahomedan population, and to occupy the province with Bulgarian immigrants.

There appears to be a greater probability of some arrangement between the Porte and the Athens Government with respect to a ratification of frontier, and a more conciliatory spirit is believed to prevail at Constantinople.

An attempt was made at Naples, on Sunday, upon the life of the King of Italy, who sustained but slight injury. Signor Cairoli, who accompanied him in the carriage, was severely, though not dangerously, wounded. The assassin is believed to be a member of a socialist association. During the rejoicings at Florence on account of the King's escape a bomb was thrown into a procession and two men were killed. A similar attempt was made at Pisa, but no one was injured.

In the French Chamber of Deputies, M. de Fourton, the ex-Minister of the Interior, made a long speech justifying his conduct at the elections; but the Chamber by a large majority annulled his election. A personal interruption by M. Jambetta led to a duel yesterday with M. de Fourton, which, however, resulted without harm to either antagonist.

The communication between the British and United States Governments upon the Fisheries question are believed to be closed in a satisfactory manner. The amount of compensation awarded by the Commissioners will be paid this week.

Telegraphic intelligence has been received from Cape Town up to the 28th of October. There was no news from Zululand or the Transvaal, beyond a report that in the latter country fresh gold-fields have been discovered.

LATEST TELEGRAMS PUBLISHED IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RUSSIA AND THE BERLIN TREATY.

PESTH, Nov. 22.—In to-day's sitting of the Austrian Delegation Count Andrassy, replying to a question, stated that Prince Lobanoff had asked the Porte to conclude a separate Convention respecting the points of the Treaty of San Stefano unaffected by the Berlin Treaty, declaring that Russia would evacuate Eastern Roumelia three months after the conclusion of that convention. Austria, continued Count Andrassy, being asked by several Governments what were her views on the subject, had declared that such a convention was exclusively a Russo-Turkish question. As regards the delay for the evacuation of Eastern Roumelia, however, Austria considered the Berlin Treaty as binding. The declarations of Russia, said Count Andrassy, were in accordance with this view, and gave a disavowal to Prince Lobanoff's statement respecting the delay for the evacuation. Russia had repeatedly and very recently emphasized her wish to act in harmony with the other Powers and conscientiously carry out the Berlin Treaty, demanding that the Porte should do the same. Count Andrassy added that the attitude of the Powers appeared to afford good grounds for anticipating that the Porte would carry out the stipulations of the Berlin Treaty.

FRANCE

PARIS, Nov. 22.—M. Gambetta has received a telegram from Signor Cairoli, the Italian Premier, thanking him for his congratulations upon the King's escape, and regarding them as a fresh proof of M. Gambetta's friendship for Italy.

ITALY

ROME, Nov. 22.—The preliminary judicial inquiry preceding the trial of Giovanni Passannante, the perpetrator of the attempt on the life of King Humbert, is rapidly progressing, many witnesses having already been heard. The examination of the persons suspected of complicity in the crime continues. Congratulatory telegrams are reaching the King from all parts of the world, and numerous deputations are arriving in Rome to offer their congratulations on his escape. It is stated that the Pope will shortly issue a special Encyclical Letter denouncing Socialism, with special reference to the attempted assassination of the Emperor of Germany and the Kings of Spain and Italy. His Holiness will also call the attention of the Governments to the crimes committed against the State and society.

POLITICAL REFUGEES IN SWITZERLAND.

MADRID, Nov. 21.—The *Correspondencia de Espana* of to-day asserts that several European Cabinets have informed the Swiss Government of their intention to recall their representatives from Berne if Switzerland continues to give refuge to anarchists from all countries.

THE NAVY.

Admiralty, 19th November, 1878.

Lieut. Pleydell Bouverie has been this day placed on the Retired List of his rank.

The announcement which appeared in the *Gazette* of the 19th instant, that the Rev. M. Clarkson has been appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet, is cancelled.

Engineer W. Skeen has this day been placed on the Retired List of his rank.

A VALUABLE FIND.—A correspondent writes under date the 5th November to the *North China Daily News*:—A few days since some fisherman got hold of the new Aymar Rock Buoy which had been but a short time laid down—in fact they did not know, for they seemed to fancy it was one of the old buoys adrift and that they had found a good prize. Making a rope fast to it from their boat, they set sail in the hope of towing it into Sharp Peak. The boat, of course soon got headway on, but was almost as soon brought up all standing, with the exception of the stern, which, much to their astonishment, was carried away. The occurrence was reported to the Harbour-master at the Anchorage, and he at once procured one of the Arsenal steamers and proceeded outside. On his arrival, he at once saw what was the matter. The correspondent adds, "I fancy fishermen will not try again in a hurry to bring in a buoy moored with 12 cwt. of anchor, so that a check is clear upon this and perhaps upon some other points."

LOCUSTS IN KATTYWAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—There is a letter in your paper of to-day in which I am accused by "A Katiawari" of writing untruths. My letter the 25th November, published in your paper of the 2nd, was written after very considerably wider experience than "A Katiawari's," nor was it addressed to the firm until after I had travelled over nearly the whole country from which Dholleras, Wudwan, and Veeramgamm draw their cotton supplies. Young locusts (*khagwri*) I had seen in many places, but wherever met they "hobbled along like decrepit old men and tumbled over each other in the most ridiculous confusion." They were powerless for evil. Hence I stated in my letter the belief that there was not a locust on the wing in the peninsula.

At a *belief* has since been unfortunately most rudely dispelled, for we had a flight of locusts here on the 5th that have eaten up the whole of the wheat crops for ten miles round Dholleras. What mischief they have done further away I am not at present able to state. There is, however, a wide difference between a belief and an untruth, and "A Katiawari" possibly, as he reads more or grows older, will note it.—Yours faithfully,

December 9. C. T. WHITTLE.

N. B.—I note in my letter of the 25th the following words:—"From Kattywar this locust scare comes every now and again as a market feeler." In interpretation of the above I have nothing to say, save that as a cotton man I look upon locust telegrams from cotton dealers as simply *market feelers*, and scares that have done serious harm to the trade for the last six weeks. They have simply brought about a state of imbecility amongst stock holders that has led them to neither sell nor ship under business conditions, and the monsoon stock in these districts are still untouched.

THE MOFUSSIL COMPANY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At the present time, when the condition of this Company is in question, will the directors pay some attention to a few matters which I, as a shareholder, wish to bring to their notice? There are no doubt many like myself, who have their all in this Company, and it would be deplorable to many if it should end in a manner similar to the fate that is now befalling many a commercial house in England. Now, I would draw attention specially to the management in Guzerat. For the years 1876-77 and 78, the directors took on lease the ginning factories and presses of the Broach Ginning and Press Company at the rate of Rs. 20,000 per year, which was not profitable,—it was a loss to the shareholders; then they amalgamated with the Broach Ginning and Press Company, but the result of this is to be seen, though I predict that this will not be beneficial either, as Mr. Mowat pithily remarked to the shareholders, "the number of ginning factories at Broach and Pallej were sufficient to gin all the *kuppas* that can be produced in the whole of Guzerat." Yet what do the Mofussil Company do when they can scarcely find sufficient work for their own gins? Other gentlemen with two other ginning factories which will absorb 50 per cent. of whatever profits they make.

Now, from information received, let me draw the attention of the directors to an offshoot of the Mofussil Company, that is situated at a place called Randeer. I believe at one time this was an important place, but now it is crippled on account of the numerous factories that are at every railway station between Surat and Broach. This factory consists of 50 or 60 gins, and at antediluvian press. I believe it is in contemplation to put a finisher to the Randeer press. If such is the case I object to such a proposal. The point I would draw the attention of the directors to is this, that wherever the pruning knife of economy can be applied, it ought to be done especially in this instance, to this isolated factory which has got a very expensive establishment, and which is away from the personal control of the Manager. Every one engaged in the trade is thoroughly conversant with the prospect of the crops for the coming season. I learn from reliable source that there will scarcely be a three anna crop. With this fact staring them in the face, the Company is going through all the expensive formula of preparing for the coming season. Let them look up the balance sheet of this factory for the past season, and then ask themselves if they are justified in spending money on it for a bad season. I beg that the directors will use some circumspection over the acts of their managers, and not listen to their quixotic proposals. A SHAREHOLDER.

THE GRIEVANCES OF MILITARY SUBORDINATES IN THE PUBLIC WORKS, ORDNANCE, AND COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Some months ago a letter appeared in your correspondence columns bearing the signature "Fiat Justitia," in which the writer briefly recounted an instance of a grievous wrong having been done to an old soldier, and, from all I can learn, a most deserving warrant officer. The facts of the case, so far as my memory serves me, were something as follows. By a general order issued somewhere about the middle of the current year (June or July), this warrant officer was placed on the retired list with a pension of Rs. 30 per mensem, after a service of 28 years and upwards. This pension allowable I believe is under that granted to a sergeant. For more than 15 years he held the rank of sergeant and staff sergeant, and he was a warrant officer for some 5 years.

Now, a non-military reader would perhaps hardly take in the amount of injustice done to a deserving soldier as indicated in the foregoing statement. He has been as utterly neglected in this old age as he has badly treated as if he had never enjoyed the special favour of Government, or I may say of his Sovereign, as exemplified in promotion to the warrant grade; and he is turned out into the cold with as few qualms of conscience on the part of "higher authority," as if he had just jogged along in regimental bum-drum fashion unnoticed and unnoticeable for the Department he served in so long and so well.

The object of this however, Sir, is not at present to throw another pebble at a Government which, like the Scotch Corporation, of "has neither a body to be kicked nor a soul to be damned," but rather to point out to "Fiat Justitia" that a precedent is not wanting under which an increase (though slight) may be secured to the pension upon which his friend is compelled to vegetate.

The precedent I allude to is to be found in General Order dated 30th August 1859, in which Sub-Conductor G. J. Harding, Public Works Department, was admitted to pension at £45 a year, or 2s. 6d. a day, although he had been a warrant officer only some three years; and the reason is stated in that G. O. in words to this effect, "He having held rank above that of sergeant for —— years."

I may premise, too, that by Departmental Code Chapter II., paras. 6 and 7, he was not entitled to a larger pension than that he retired upon, and I fail to perceive how it comes about that an injustice so palpable as that commented upon by your correspondent could possibly have gone unredressed, or at all events unnoticed, when the papers in the case went before the local Government or Administration which had the disposal of them. But the military subordinates appear to be used to these "kicks upon travellers," and until they unite as one man to prevent their recurrence it is to be apprehended that many complaints similar to that urged by "Fiat Justitia" will continue ever and anon to exercise the thinking public.

LAPICIDA.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec. 1.

I HAVE been taking observations as to the sanitary condition of Panjim. I am assured that the public health is very satisfactory, and that there are no traces of cholera and malignant fevers which have been so fatal of late years here. When I left Bombay an impression prevailed that the public health at Goa was in an unsatisfactory state, and that a visit here would be hazardous. This idea had taken root owing to the recent unprecedented mortality among the high officials of the State, and the subsequent prevalence of cholera and fever that raged in the City and the provinces. Such terror had all this inspired that the Foreign Minister in Lisbon proposed to remove the capital to some other locality if rigorous measures were not devised to cleanse the city, and sanitary rules put in force. The Government has earnestly been at work to remedy the evil, and the medical board has resolved to remove the cemetery and open up for better ventilation the narrow streets of the city. Both the proposals are being carried out at great expense. The South-Western side of Panjim consists of thickly planted cocoanut trees, which are the property of private individuals, but a broad road has been made through them, the cost of which amounts to over a lakh of Xeraffins. Other wide roads are also being constructed.

There is little to attract a stranger here. Places of recreation or amusement there are none. A band plays every Thursday and Sunday, but I was surprised to find it playing during the hours of divine service. I was told that during Lent, when the ceremony of the "Santos Passos" was going on in the church, which is a few paces distant from the garden in which is the bandstand, the band was discoursing polkas and quadrilles.

Mr. Baleseman was the Chief Secretary after the death of the Governor Tavares de Almeida, and I hear him spoken of very highly by all classes of the community; and his order to permit personal audience thrice a week to any one who wished to see him has established him in the good opinion of the people. Your readers will be better able to appreciate this concession when I say how difficult and tedious in the course of justice at Goa, and what an amount of chicanery and roguery prevails here. If an influential man were disposed to exercise oppression on those who have neither the means nor the influence to protect themselves, redress was impossible. The order has given access to the helpless and the injured, and much good must now accrue to the poor if their prayers are duly heard.

There is a great stir among the merchants in Panjim. The business is brisk, and the shops generally are replenished with new stores. But the prices of all articles of food have risen to exorbitant rates. Most of all kinds is sold at an enhanced rate, and poultry cannot be obtained under four times its usual price, although he had been a warrant officer only some three years; and the reason is stated in that G. O. in words to this effect, "He having held rank above that of sergeant for —— years."

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Mr. Baleseman was the Chief Secretary after the death of the Governor Tavares de Almeida, and I hear him spoken of very highly by all classes of the community; and his order to permit personal audience thrice a week to any one who wished to see him has established him in the good opinion of the people. Your readers will be better able to appreciate this concession when I say how difficult and tedious in the course of justice at Goa, and what an amount of chicanery and roguery prevails here. If an influential man were disposed to exercise oppression on those who have neither the means nor the influence to protect themselves, redress was impossible. The order has given access to the helpless and the injured, and much good must now accrue to the poor if their prayers are duly heard.

There is a great stir among the merchants in Panjim. The business is brisk, and the shops generally are replenished with new stores. But the prices of all articles of food have risen to exorbitant rates. Most of all kinds is sold at an enhanced rate, and poultry cannot be obtained under four times its usual price, although he had been a warrant officer only some three years; and the reason is stated in that G. O. in words to this effect, "He having held rank above that of sergeant for —— years."

I may premise, too, that by Departmental Code Chapter II., paras. 6 and 7, he was not entitled to a larger pension than that he retired upon, and I fail to perceive how it comes about that an injustice so palpable as that commented upon by your correspondent could possibly have gone unredressed, or at all events unnoticed, when the papers in the case went before the local Government or Administration which had the disposal of them. But the military subordinates appear to be used to these "kicks upon travellers," and until they unite as one man to prevent their recurrence it is to be apprehended that many complaints similar to that urged by "Fiat Justitia" will continue ever and anon to exercise the thinking public.

LAPICIDA.

INDIAN NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

GOA, Dec. 1.

I HAVE been taking observations as to the sanitary condition of Panjim. I am assured that the public health is very satisfactory, and that there are no traces of cholera and malignant fevers which have been so fatal of late years here. When I left Bombay an impression prevailed that the public health at Goa was in an unsatisfactory state, and that a visit here would be hazardous. This idea had taken root owing to the recent unprecedented mortality among the high officials of the State, and the subsequent prevalence of cholera and fever that raged in the City and the provinces. Such terror had all this inspired that the Foreign Minister in Lisbon proposed to remove the capital to some other locality if rigorous measures were not devised to cleanse the city, and sanitary rules put in force. The Government has earnestly been at work to remedy the evil, and the medical board has resolved to remove the cemetery and open up for better ventilation the narrow streets of the city. Both the proposals are being carried out at great expense. The South-Western side of Panjim consists of thickly planted cocoanut trees, which are the property of private individuals, but a broad road has been made through them, the cost of which amounts to

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE, PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £2,200,000
RESERVE FUND £200,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

DEPOSITS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balances.
Terms for Deposits at 3, 6, and 12 months certain may be obtained on application to the Bank.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)
CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.
DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.
Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HOTELS.

THE BYCULLA HOTEL,
BELLASIS AND CLARE JUNCTION.
JEEVANJEE & Co., Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

Eschenauer & Cie's St. Estephe per case of one doz. qts.	Rs.	12
Do.	do.	do.	two doz. pts. „	14
Do.	Sauterne	do.	one doz. qts. „	16
Do.	do.	do.	two doz. pts. „	17
Do.	Cognac		„	28

F. SAUQUET & Co.
7, Church Gate Street.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA
THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have
13 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.
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For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

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THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.
Prices for Cash Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ..... „ 3 0 „ „ 7 doz.
Hogshead .. „ 53 0 per hhd.

Apply to WALLACE & Co., Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.

CADE'S CELEBRATED SPARKLING CHAMPAGNE CYDER.
Quarts per dozen ..... Rs. 12
Pints per 2 „ ..... „ 16

CANTRELL AND COCHRANE'S GINGER ALE.
Per dozen ..... Rs. 4

PERINET AND FILS CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts per dozen ..... Rs. 43
CLARET "CISSAC MEDOC',—A First Class Wine
Quarts per dozen ..... Rs. 14

ALSO
A SMALL SHIPMENT OF SUPERIOR DRY MANZANILLA SHERRY, IN WOOD.
Hogsheads (about 27 dozen) ..... Rs. 550
Quarter Casks (about 13 dozen) ..... „ 280

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ALLAN'S
SUPERIOR TWEED SUITS.

Coat and Trousers ..... Rs. 16, 20 & 25
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits ..... Rs. 26
Fine Black Cloth Morning Coats ..... „ 36
Do. Frock Coats ..... „ 40

DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.
New Pattern Oxford Cloth Shirts with Collars, six for ..... Rs. 30
French Cambric Fancy Stripes and Spots, six for ..... „ 27

5, HUMMUM STREET.

ARRIVAL
OF
NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS!
LAMPS OF ALL KINDS.
Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
OF
THEODOR KNAUST,
FORT, BOMBAY.
CATALOGUES AND ILLUSTRATIONS SENT ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC!

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

WHEREAS it having become known to the Proprietors of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE that a worthless imitation, bearing a similar name, is exported to India, China, &c., and endeavoured to be foisted on purchasers as equal in efficacy to Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne, they feel it due to the public to specially caution them against this compound and request their most careful attention to the following distinctive characteristics of Dr. Bright's (the only genuine) Phosphodyne.

1st.—That Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne is sold only in cases,
2nd.—The words "Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne" are clearly blown in each bottle,
3rd.—The Registered Trade Mark and (Signature of Patentee are printed on the label of every case.
4th.—Directions for use in all the following languages are enclosed in each case—
English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengalee, Chinese, and Japanese.

Without which none can POSSIBLY be Genuine.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the Only Reliable Remedy for
NERVOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS
AND ALL
FUNCTIONAL DERANGEMENTS.

*** DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is patronised by the Aristocracy and the *élite*, extensively used in the Army and Navy and strongly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

In India, China, &c., DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is generally sold at an advance on the English Price.

The high estimation in which Phosphorus is held is unquestionably due to its administration in this form. Therefore ask for

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.

And do not be persuaded to take any
Useless and Possibly Dangerous Imitation.

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And are also registered in the chief cities of the world.

Chemists and Druggists are hereby warned that legal proceedings will be immediately instituted by the Authorised Agents against any persons or person selling Fraudulent Imitations of DR. BRIGHT'S (the only genuine) PHOSPHODYNE, from this date, 1st October, 1878.

For sale at this Office,
THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT constituting the HIGH COURT of BOMBAY, with the Letters Patent and other Documents relating to the same Price RUPEES THREE

FRENCH ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.

THE DRESS-MAKING DEPARTMENT is organised so as to give the utmost efficiency with moderate charges.

SATIN AND VELVET ARE THE DRESSES OF THE SEASON.
DRESS SATINS IN ALL THE NEW ART COLORS.
BLACK AND WHITE SATINS IN SEVERAL QUALITIES.
RICH BLACK VELVETS.
RICH BLACK SILKS.
PATTERNS FORWARDED TO RESIDENTS IN THE COUNTRY.

MEIFFRE, NEVEU & CO.,
BOMBAY.
5th December, 1878.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS.
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.
Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

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MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, SILK MERCER, AND LADIES' OUT-FITTER.
CONSTANT SUPPLIES OF MILLINERY, &c., RECEIVED "OVERLAND."
A large STOCK of GOODS always on hand to select from.
ESTIMATES FOR MAKING UP DRESSES, &c., ON APPLICATION.
WEDDING and MOURNING Orders carefully and promptly attended to.
Estimates supplied for "WEDDING TROUSSEAUX."
Do. Do. for "MOURNING."
Price Lists on application.
Orders from Out-stations should be accompanied by a Remittance, or reference for Payment in Bombay.

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EXTRA GLACE COTTON.
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In SKEINS or on REELS
Unsurpassed in Quality

Received THE ONLY AWARD AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXHIBITION, 1876.
For superior strength and excellent quality.
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BEST LONDON AND INDIAN JEWELLERY.
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A COMPLETE STOCK OF SPECTACLES.

Repairs executed with care and expedition.

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MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Head offices, Christiania, Norway; Branch Offices, 521, Oxford-street, London.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Steam Manufactories at Stamsund and Kabelvang, Lofoten Islands, Norway.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Standard, 13th May, 1872, in an article on "Lofoten Islands in the Season," says:—"In these Islands, when no sun is seen above the horizon, and night lasts nearly 24 hours, the tourist who braves the perils of the short but stormy passage will encounter a strange scene. Though deserted in the summer, these islands swarm with some 20,000 men in the winter, attracted by the cod fish, which arrive in millions every January to spawn. The take for the season just over has been 17,000,000 fish, which is below the average. After the fishery, the most interesting features of the islands are Mr. PETER MOLLER'S manufactories for his well known tasteless COD LIVER OIL, where thousands of barrels of the most delicate livers undergo a series of operations for about two months. The virtue of his mode of operating is that producing the oil in its natural state of purity without refinement, just as it is found in the fish while living, possessing qualities surprisingly pleasant to those accustomed to associate an unpleasant nasty taste and cod liver oil. The great secret of the excellence of his oil is absolute cleanliness in manufacture, and exclusive use of fresh livers, removed from the fish immediately on capture, and not tainted as the best olive oil. It is painful to think that the fishermen among themselves, and amid a scene of filth, make inferior sorts of oil from the stale livers; but this oil is generally known in the market by its very nauseous flavour."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is produced exclusively from selected livers of the finest quality, the Lofoten fishery possessing facilities which appertain to no other fishing ground in the world for the absolute exclusion of all putrid, unhealthy, and poor livers.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, being produced from such exceptional material by the process of which Mr. Peter Moller is the inventor, is entirely free from the objections and disadvantages so well known in other oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL therefore is distinguished by the utter absence of the nauseous taste and offensive odour usual in Cod Liver Oil. Its consequent easy digestibility makes superfluous the admixture of other ingredients used for improving ordinary oils.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has received the Only and First Awards at all the great Exhibitions of England and the Continent, and beaten its competitors at the following Exhibitions, receiving the Only Prize Medal.

MEDALS, the Only Ones Awarded:—London International Exhibition, 1862—Paris International Exhibition, 1867—Bergen, 1865—Christiania National Exhibition, 1871—Drontheim National Exhibition, 1873—Stockholm Scandinavian Exhibition, 1866—Naples International Exhibition, 1871—Copenhagen Exhibition, 1872—Moscow Polytechnic Exhibition, 1872—Vienna, for "Progress," 1873—Vienna, for "Merit," 1873—Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL has been honoured with numerous Testimonials from the highest authorities in the medical world.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL. Dr. Hassall, of Royal Free Hospital, &c., says:—"I find it the purest specimen of the oil ever submitted to me for examination."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. W. Dorsett Stone, M.D., of Finsbury Dispensary, &c., says:—"It is unquestionably the best—immeasurably superior to the brown Oil, more palatable, and far more efficacious."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. Abbotts, M.D., M.R.C.P., late of North London Consumption Hospital, &c., says:—"It is productive of more immediate benefit than the other kinds of oil are, and it is the purest and best kind of Cod Liver Oil that can be obtained."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. E. H. Ruddock, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S., L.M., says:—"I am glad to be able to give my emphatic recommendation to so pure a preparation."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. C. Harver, M.D., L.R.C.P., of the German Hospital, says:—"It has no disagreeable taste, and on account of its careful preparation is more easily digested than other descriptions."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—T. W. S. Locke, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., Admiralty Surgeon, &c., writes from the Home for Sick Children:—"I can confidently recommend Mr. Moller's Oil to the public as of exceptional purity and great dietetic value."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Durham Medical Society has, at one of its meetings, pronounced it to be the best Cod Liver Oil extant.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Lancet says:—"It is one of the purest we have ever met with.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Homœo. Public Would describes it as an oil of the very finest quality, probably superior to any other, and evidently prescribed by the Editor with the most satisfactory results.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Public Health, No. 41, Vol. III., says:—"Although there are people who still cling to the notion that there is a particular virtue in the darkcoloured oil, leading authorities are all in favour of the pale variety, of which Moller's is the principal kind."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—W. H. Armitage, Esq., L. R. C. P. E., Glasgow, writes:—"I have carefully examined it, and believe it to be as pure a specimen as I ever had the opportunity of testing. I have used it extensively in private practice, and have been highly satisfied with the results. It is free from an unpleasant taste of odour, which makes it very agreeable to take."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—J. C. Hume Esq., L. R. C. P. E., writes:—"If the virtues of COD LIVER OIL depend on its purity, I would recommend MOLLER'S as the purest, and, as my experience goes, the most satisfactory oil I have used as a medical agent."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Dr. J. Marion Sims, M. D., writes:—"For some years I had given up the use of Cod Liver Oil altogether, but since my attention was called by Dr. Segre to Moller's Cod Liver Oil I have prescribed it almost daily."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—Horatio Stokes, Esq., M. R. C. S. E., L. S. A., finds it excellent, answering all the therapeutic purposes of this valuable remedy.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.—The Indian Medical Gazette says:—"For limpidity, clearness, and delicacy of taste and smell it is superior to any we have ever seen."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL, on account of its exceptional purity, is the only one that will retain its virtue in tropical climates. Dr. Pearson, of Umballa, writes:—"It is the only Oil that will remain good for any time in India in which its therapeutical value your oil excels all others with which I am acquainted."

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL is sold by chemists in England in bottles at 2s. 3d. and 4s. Wholesale depots in every other country in Europe, in India, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, China, Japan, Cape Colony, Canada, United States, Mexico, West Indies, and throughout South America.

MOLLER'S COD LIVER OIL.

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CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
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25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens.....	26	8
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens.....	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks.....	3	0
		Do. do. for ½ flasks.....	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	8
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior.....	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended.....	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies

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HAVE much pleasure in announcing that they have just landed a new consignment of their well-known

RAILWAY WATCHES.

Their German Silver Railway Watch ..... at Rs. 40
Their Fine Silver Railway Watch ..... at „ 60
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(Extra large size.)

These Watches being specially made to suit Railway employés, F., L. & Co. can confidently recommend them to any person requiring a really good strong serviceable reliable Time-keeper, which can bear any amount of rough usage.

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FOR the season, of every description and of the best make. ORNAMENTAL CHRISTMAS CAKES, PYRAMIDS, and a large assortment of CHRISTMAS SWEETS always on hand, at moderate rates. ICE CREAMS, ICE PUDDINGS, and various sorts of plain puddings.

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WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. R. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as they are the authorized agents of
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SAMPLES OF HILL TEA DIRECT FROM THE PLANTATION,
Retail, at Wholesale Rates for Cash.
ALL FINE TEAS, FRESH.—FROM SPRING FLUSHES.
IN two lb. *Lead foil* packets, black, green, half of each, or mixed. Two packets (4 lbs.) in one well secured parcel by post (paid) for Rs. Five only.
Apply with remittance by currency note, hoondy, cheque, or money order (former posted in halves) to E. D'ABREU, Manager, Cheera-Pani, Tea Plantation, via Almorah, Kumaon.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED AT THE PARIS EXHIBITION OF 1878
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As
They are simple to learn and easy to work;
They possess all the latest improvements;
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Reliable in action, and are
more durable and adapted to a larger variety of sewing than any other machines.

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Machines of every description and for all class of work in stock.

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MACHINES SENT ON APPROVAL WITHOUT ANY CHARGE.
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BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

MALIGNANT CHOLERA.

AS this is the season when this dread visitant generally makes its appearance, I wish to make it known to the Profession and the Public, that after years of exact and laborious experiments, both chemical and physical, I have discovered a CERTAIN SPECIFIC for this fearful malady. Pathological investigations, although carried on by some of the most eminent of the Faculty, has thrown no light upon the nature of this awful scourge. After half a century we are *in statu quo*.

My remedy will instantly check the purging and vomiting, relax the spasms of the system, re-establish the electrical balance, arrest the putrifactive change of the fluids, set free the action of the liver and kidneys, and promote a genial glow on the surface of the body; and this without the pernicious exhibition of *sedatives* and *astringents*. It is simple and *harmless*, and may be trusted in the hands of any person, who will follow the plain and easily understood directions that accompany each bottle. Persons wishing to have the remedy must send a remittance of Rs. 5 per bottle. This will include packing, but not postal charges, all orders must be accompanied by a remittance in full or they will not be attended to.

ARMED WITH THIS MEDICINE CHOLERA NEED NO MORE BE FEARED THAN A COMMON COLD.

Cholera poison and this medicine are directly antagonistic, and cannot remain in the body at once.

No Commercial Hospital, Canara, Railway Station, Ship, Tea or Indigo Plantation should be without this remedy for a single day, and no journey, however slight, should be undertaken without a supply of this medicine.

SMALL DOSES OF THIS REMEDY TAKEN DAILY WILL ACT AS A CERTAIN PROPHYLACTIC AGAINST CHOLERA.

Address "GALEN,"
Umballa.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY,
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
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Specimens may be seen at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. KORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

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ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company and the Bombay Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to those two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use that is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business.

And as nearly ALL TRAVELLERS ARRIVING IN INDIA NOW LAND AT BOMBAY, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destinations, placards exhibited at the different stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as a means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed in an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandize, Warehouses, Shops, Dwelling-houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by the local Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
(Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return Insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies of shorter periods.

FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

THE MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
ESTABLISHED 1824.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

THE UNDERSIGNED are prepared to issue POLICIES upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Merchandize and Ships in harbour on favourable terms.

GADDUM & Co.,
Agents in Bombay.

FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive of Reserve Fund.
THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL...	Rs. 10,00,000
THE TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co. (and re-insurances), CAPITAL.....	„ 9,000,000
THE BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 8,000,000
THE SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
BERLIN-COLOGNE FIRE INSURANCE Joint Stock Company in Berlin.....	„ 4,271,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

THE SWISS LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	Rs. 2,000,000
THE SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000
THE BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 3,000,000
THE NEUCHATELOISE MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.....	„ 2,000,000

For FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.
VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS invested in the best and safest Securities now amount to
£3,758,042 STERLING.
FIRE BRANCH.
POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDIZE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms.
COALS on the BUNDERS also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1862	£300,000
„ 1872	£816,383

LIFE BRANCH.
POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on adult and children on very favourable terms.
LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.
REDUCTION to EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.
Accumulated LIFE FUNDS now amount to £2,246,802.
THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
6, Hummum Street.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND ASSURANCE INSTITUTION.
CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.
List of Proprietors periodically enrolled in the High Court of Chancery.

TRUSTEES.
THE VERY REV. THE DEAN OF ARMAGH.
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WILLIAM GORDON THOMSON, Esq.
THE REV. RICHARD WOOD, B.D.

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Charles Harrison, Esq. — William Gordon Thomson, Esq.
H. T. Leslie Higginson. — The Rev. Richard Wood, B.D.,

AUDITORS.
M. R. Scott, Esq. The Viscomte de Valmer.

SECRETARY.
Andrew Francis, Esq.

The Security of Policyholders is made complete by the large subscribed Capital of the Company, guaranteed by a numerous and influential body of Proprietors, a list of whom is periodically registered in the Court of Chancery, pursuant to the provisions of the Special Act of Parliament (4 and 5 Vict., Cap. XCII.) empowering this Institution.
The highest attainable economy has been afforded to Policyholders by means of an entirely new set of Tables computed for the especial use of the Indian Branches of this Institution.
No labour or expense has been spared in the construction of these Tables: and the Directors have much gratification in directing attention to them, being confident that they will meet the views, and satisfy the expectations, of the Assuring Classes in India.

RETIRING PROVISIONS.
Policies are issued by which these may be secured, and at the same time a surviving family be protected in the event of premature death.
ASSURANCE BY TERMINATING RATES OF PREMIUM.
Under this system Assurances can be effected for the whole term of life, the annual premia for which cease after a given number of years.
FREE POLICIES.
Assurances by this system can never altogether be forfeited by non-payment of Premia.
No extra charge for sea passage.
Reduction to European rates without medical examination.
Premium may be paid annually, half-yearly, quarterly, monthly as desired.
Parsees and Armentan lives insured.
For detailed Prospectus, &c., apply to
REMINGTON & Co., Agents,
Bombay.

HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUCT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), it is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache, skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

PREVEN